

BIBLIOTECA DEL SINFONISTA

Raccolta

delle più celebri Sinfonie (overture) in partitura a piena orchestra
DI VARI AUTORI

PREZZO NETTO DI CIASCUNA Fr. 4.-

AUBER	IL CAVALLO DI BRONZO
"	IL FRA DIAVOLO
"	LA MUTA DI PORTICI
BEETHOVEN	CORIOLANO in Do min.
"	EGMONT in Fa min.
"	FIDELIO 1 ^a Overtura in Mi
"	LEONORA 2 ^a Id. in Do
HEROLD	LE PRÉ AUX CLERCS
"	ZAMPA
MENDELSSEHN	UN SOGNO D'UNA NOTTE D'ESTATE con illustraz.
"	LA GROTTA DI FINGAL
"	ATALIA
MEYERBEER	LE BARDON DE PLOERMEL con illustrazione
"	STRUENSEE con illustrazione
"	LA STELLA DEL NORD
"	SINFONIA IN FORMA DI MARCIA
"	MARCIA - SCHILLER
"	1 ^a Marcia AUX FLAMBEAUX in Si b
"	2 ^a Id. in A ^b
"	3 ^a Id. in Do min.
"	4 ^a Id. in Do
MOZART	IL FLAUTO MAGICO
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PROGRAMMA E ILLUSTRAZIONE

DELLA SINFONIA

LE PARDON DE PLOËRMEL (*)

DI G. MEYERBEER

Da eseguirsi nel R. Teatro della Pergola.

A dimostrare quanto sia necessario di far conoscere i classici della musica basta notare il fatto del numero strabocchevole di Opere nuove che vennero scritte nell'ultimo ventennio. Circa 1000 Opere nuove nel detto lasso di tempo affrontarono il giudizio de' vari pubblici italiani. E ove si considerino le difficoltà che incontrano i maestri a far rappresentare le loro Opere, non si repenterà esagerata l'opinione che dietro le predette 1000 Opere siano rimaste in portafoglio altre 5000. E che resta di tanta musica? Ognuno lo sa. Appena una diecina di Opere, e presso che tutte d' un solo autore, del Verdi.

Che altro prova tanta fecondità nella massima parte de' maestri, se non che una certa presunzione generata dall'ignoranza? E di vero, se le orecchie de' maestri compositori fossero addomesticate alla musica de' classici, ed educate a distinguere il bello reale, si vedrebbe per avventura tanta smania ed audacia nell'arrischiarsi ad imprese ove è quasi certa la non riuscita?

La parte della musica che più abbisogna di cultura in Italia è senza dubbio l'istrumentale. Dopo le Opere colossali del Meyerbeer, ove mediante le varie combinazioni di strumenti vennero conseguiti tanti effetti meravigliosi, non è più lecito ad un maestro di limitarsi alla pura e semplice melodia.

La Sinfonia del Pardon, come lavoro il più recente del maggiore fra gl'istrumentatori moderni, accoglie in sè tutti gli acquisti fatti fino ad oggi in questo ramo importantissimo della musica.

(*) Questa Sinfonia in Partitura in piccolo Sesto faccibile, in edizione economica, è stata pubblicata dall'editore G.-G. Guidi Via S. Egidio n. 6640, al prezzo di netti franchi 4. Un deposito si trova alla porta del Teatro.

Il Pardon de Plœrmel è un'opera di Meyerbeer, che si eseguirà al Teatro della Pergola.

A comprendere meglio il Concetto di questa meravigliosa composizione gioverà un breve ragguaglio dell'argomento dell'Opera comica, cui appartiene.

Il nome di *Parodon* si dà in Francia ad alcune feste religiose che si celebrano ora in uno ora in altro luogo. Il giorno del *Perdono* di Ploermel, Diororah e Hoel, promessi sposi, s'avviavano alla chiesa del loro villaggio per unirsi in matrimonio, quando improvvisa orribile tempesta rovinò al tutto la capanna della sposa, unico suo avere. Allora Hoel fugge all'insaputa di Diororah, ma non coll' intendimento di abbandonarla: bensì per passare un anno nella *Valle maledetta*, ove gli era stato promesso che troverebbe un gran tesoro. Diororah, per il dolore di credersi abbandonata, diviene pazza, e vaga per i campi con una capra sua fida compagna. Un dì la pazza si trova vicino al luogo dove Hoel con un suo compagno andavano in cerca del tesoro. Infuriava allora la tempesta; ella vuol traversare un debole ponte di legno, ma in quel mentre scoppia il fulmine, e la fa col ponte cadere nel torrente. Hoel corre a salvarla, la toglie all'onde, e poco meno che morta la mena al suo villaggio. Dopo molte cure la misera riacquista i sensi, e mentre cerca di raccogliere le sue idee, ode la preghiera del *Perdono*, come l'anno passato lo stesso giorno quando le avvenne quella sventura che la privò del senno. Ella a quelle voci si rallegra, le pare di destarsi da lungo sonno, e crede di aver sognato; i circostanti la mantengono nel suo errore, o così recupera insieme la ragione e lo sposo.

Quest'Opera, mezza prosa e mezza musica, venne per la prima volta rappresentata in Parigi nel teatro dell'*Opera-Comique* addì 4 Aprile 1859. In pochi mesi fece il giro trionfale di molti altri teatri di Francia e di fuori. Questa musica fu lodata massimamente per la sua meravigliosa semplicità, a cui pareva che l'ingegno del *Meyerbeer* portato al grandioso non sapesse troppo acconciarsi.

Come l'Opera così la Sinfonia ha un carattere semplice e religioso. È un quadro campestre, ed una scena, ove han parte buoni e semplici villici sommamente devoti, e che menano vita quasi patriarcale come avviene in alcune provincie della Francia. I maestri che vogliono studiare questo bel lavoro del *Meyerbeer* non debbono obbliare il soggetto che imprese a trattare il compositore, chè altrimenti non potrebbero convenientemente apprezzarlo.

Questa Sinfonia differisce da altre composizioni di simil nome: tanto che ad alcuni piacque intitolarla Prologo. Ma non facciamo questione di nomi, e vediamo piuttosto in che modo si svolge questa composizione. Alcune note de' violoncelli e delle viole, cui rispondono ora i flauti, ora il clarinetto con suoni gravi, preparano l'animo dell'uditore alla mestizia. Dopo

breve intervallo i violini assai leggermente procedono in armonia, e vogliono significare il vagare che fa la povera Dinorah in cerca della sua amata capra. Osserva alla 30^a e 31^a battuta come il flauto e l'oboe indicano l'ansia di chi ha corso lungamente. Si odono di nuovo i suoni tetri con cui principiò il pezzo, e ti preparano vie meglio alla storia dolorosa che si va a narrare. La capra, verso cui andava in traccia Dinorah, è trovata; il suono del campanello che porta al collo ce l'annunzia, e l'orchestra l'accompagna con leggiadro *motivo* applicato bene al modo di correre di quell'animale. Il quale va affrettando il passo per giungere più facilmente verso la sua protettrice, come ce l'indica il suono del campanello più frequente, ed il ritmo dei violini. Un *forte* dell'orchestra esprime poi il contento dalla pazzia nel riavvicinare la sua mansueta compagna. Nell'alternarsi in vario modo i *motivi* rappresentanti il correre di Dinorah, e la di lei gioja, si direbbe che anco altre volte l'incostante capra tenta allontanarsi, ed ella sempre la sopraggiunge, finchè certi unisoni di *fa*, che si odono in modo insistente, sembrano un rimprovero diretto verso il poco obbediente animale. Ma ben presto il rimprovero si converte in carezze, ed un dolce *motivo* de' violini, e del flauto te l'annunzia chiaramente. Questo *motivo* ha un certo sviluppo, e con bel modo conduce alla ripresa del *motivo* con cui venne figurato il saltellare della capra; e quindi divagando a poco a poco, tre *botte* fortissime di *do* ti preparano in certa guisa ad un cambiamento di azione. Odesi dietro le scene un *Coro religioso*, accompagnato dall' *Harmonium*, che è una vera perla, e non può fare che non t'empia l'animo di dolcezza. Questo coro è quello che i devoti villici di Ploermel cantavano nel giorno del *Perdono*. Succede a questo Coro una *marcia religiosa*, che ti fa quasi toccar col dito que' semplici contadini che vanno al tempio pieni di devozione. Si riprende ancora il *Coro religioso*, ma viene quasi interrotto da un rumore che ci avverte una tempesta vicina. Dopo di che torna il *motivo della marcia religiosa* eseguito dal corno, mentre i violini vi scherzano sopra leggermente. Ma il temporale minaccia nuovamente, e non s'odono più che pochi brani della *marcia*. Mentre la tempesta incomincia e cresce, compare un altro *motivo*, che è quello con cui Dinorah inveisce contro lo sposo creduto spergiuro perchè fuggì da lei senza una parola d'amore. Questo *motivo* è da prima eseguito dai violini, corno inglese, ed oboe: e poi, durante il *fortissimo*, dai tromboni e dalle trombe. La maestria del Meyerbeer si può scorgere quindi nel vedere come seppe alternare la musica della *marcia*, del *Coro*, e dell'ira di Dinorah in mezzo alla tempesta che l'orchestra dipinge. Ad accrescere l'orribile confusione si osservi quanto giova il contrapposto de' ritmi. Ma la bufera

cresce sempre, la *marcia religiosa* è interrotta più volte, poi ne viene *stretto* il tema, e infine rimane dominata al tutto. In questo brano fino al *fortissimo* si nota una bella *progressione*. Dopo il predetto *fortissimo* torna la calma, ed incomincia come un'altra scena. Sopra un *pedale* pizzicato de' bassi vedi come ingegnosamente è posta una *progressione* formata, mediante *imitazioni* tra i primi e secondi violini, col tema della *marcia religiosa*. Un breve *stringendo* e *crescendo* ci conduce poi alla ripresa della *marcia religiosa*, la di cui prima frase, è eseguita sfarzosamente dalla orchestra, e la seconda frase, che compie il primo periodo, con bel contrapposto, vien presentata dolcemente dai flauti e corno inglese accompagnati dall'arpa. Simile contrapposto si trova nell'esposizione del secondo periodo della stessa *marcia*, se non che la seconda volta viene interrotto in sul finire dallo squillo delle trombe, che vogliono annunziare il lieto fine dell'avvenimento che si narra musicalmente in questa Sinfonia. Una dolce melodia proposta dal flauto e dal clarinetto ci conferma la lieta novella e con gioia udiamo di nuovo il Coro interno, ma più da vicino. Dinorah ha recuperato la ragione, ed ha ritrovato il suo sposo fedele.

L'*Allegro animato* ultima parte della Sinfonia, esprime il contento universale, coronando degnamente questo bel lavoro del grande Meyerbeer.

Esposta brevemente l'orditura di questa Sinfonia, rimarrebbe a notarne tutte le bellezze strumentali. Ma tale impresa ci condurrebbe ben lungi, e basti avvertire lo studioso che molto profitto sarà per ritrarne dall'osservare in questa Sinfonia l'accuratezza delle parti anco secondarie, la varietà de' ritmi, la ricchezza d'accompagnamenti, la semplicità de' mezzi, la bellezza e novità degli effetti, il sapiente impiego degli istrumenti secondo la loro indole speciale, e l'uso efficace de' contrapposti. Tante altre bellezze correranno agli occhi di quei maestri che vorranno considerare con attenzione questa musica, nè è necessario tutte indicarle.

Possano gl'Italiani persuadersi della necessità di coltivare con più amore la musica istrumentale, e di migliorare il gusto mediante l'indefesso studio de' classici; allora soltanto la bell'arte della musica rifiorirà in Italia, e gli stranieri, che oggi ci guardano con compassione, ci ammireranno come una volta quando il nostro paese, in vece di dar segno di vita per una meravigliosa fecondità di effimere cose, creava con meno abbondanza, ma con più vigore, Opere che non temevano i guasti del tempo e del capriccio degli uomini.

Firenze 15 Marzo 1860.

nota bene: in
una prima ed. fort.
c'era scritto: "e
crescendo" e "stringendo".

Le Pardon de Ploermel (DINOBAH)

OPERA COMICA IN 3 ATTI.

C. NEYENBERG

SINFONIA

Allegro animato (♩ = 76.)

2 OTTAVINI
2 FLAUTI
2 OBOI
1 CORO INGLESE
2 CLARINETTI ORDINARI
in LA
1 CLARINETTO BASSO (1)
in SI^b
2 FAGOTTI
2 CORNI NATURALI in RE
1 CORNO A PISTONI in MI:
1 CORNO A PISTONI in SI:
3 TROMBONI
2 TROMBE A PISTONI in MI:
TIMPANI in MI; SI:
C. CAMA E PIATTI (2)
CAMPANELLO in FA:
TAMBURO MILITARE (2)
HAMMONIUM
ARPA
VIOLINI
VIOLE
Soprani
Tenori
Bassi
VIOLONCELLI
CONTRABASSI

- (4) Marche di un Clarinetto basso,
si supplisce con un J.^o Fagotto.
- (2) Nel Concerto, venivano soppressi,
il Tambore e la Gran Corno.

N. B. La presente Sinfonia è per l'Italia di proprietà acquistata nell'Edi-
tore G. C. GUIDI; quindi coloro che vorranno acquistarla debbono
ad esse rivolgersi p. r. trattare col Ndo. Questa Edizione 4^a soll.
approvata per gli studii.

The image shows a page from a musical score for the opera 'L'Espresso' by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The vocal parts are written in treble and bass clefs, while the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The text 'L'Espresso' is visible at the top of the page.

1.^o Solo

leggermente

cre a poco a poco dim.

cre a poco a poco dim.

Violin I (Vl.)

Viola (Vla.)

Cello/Double Bass (Cb.)

1^o Solo

leggermente

1^o Solo

meno *sfz*

[illegible]

Uitens,

[illegible]

1^{re} Suite

This page contains musical notation for a 1^{re} Suite. It features multiple staves, likely for different instruments or voices. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format, with notes and rests placed on the lines and spaces. The page is numbered 5 in the top right corner. The title "1^{re} Suite" is written at the top left. The notation is in a standard musical staff format, with notes and rests placed on the lines and spaces. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format, with notes and rests placed on the lines and spaces.

A page of musical notation for a piano score. The page contains 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century composition. The dynamic markings include 'molto cresc.' (molto crescendo) and 'p' (piano). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered '94' in the bottom left corner.

1^a Solo
ben marcato

2^a Solo
ben marcato

ben marcato

1^a Solo
ben marcato

ben marcato

ben marcato

molto rra.

ben marcato

divini
paz.

ben marcato

ben marcato

pia.

1^o Solo

This is a handwritten musical score for a 1st Solo. The score is written on 15 staves, organized into three systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (staves 1-5) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system (staves 6-10) continues the melody and includes a section with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third system (staves 11-15) concludes the solo with a final cadence. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a piano score, featuring multiple staves. The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The markings visible include 'ppp', 'cres.', 'molto cresc.', 'f', and 'ff'. The page is numbered '17' in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with staves grouped together. The overall appearance is that of a printed musical score, possibly from a 20th-century manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff piece, likely a concerto or symphony movement. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The piece is marked "C. Bach" in the top left. The score consists of 14 staves, with the first 12 staves grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the 14th staff.

This page of musical notation consists of 16 staves arranged in two columns of eight. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The first staff in the left column has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff in the right column has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is written in a style that suggests a vocal ensemble or a small orchestra. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some longer rests. The overall impression is of a complex, multi-part musical setting.

marcato tutti solo

This page of musical notation, numbered 43 in the top right corner, contains 16 staves. The notation is arranged in four systems of four staves each. The first system shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with a 'dim.' marking in the second measure. The second system continues the notation, with a 'f' marking in the second measure. The third system features a 'dim.' marking in the second measure. The fourth system shows a 'dim.' marking in the second measure and a 'f' marking in the third measure. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings, indicating a piece of music with varying intensity and structure.

This page of musical notation, labeled 44 in the top left corner, contains 16 staves. The notation is written in a standard musical format with various symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ppp'. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

This page of musical notation, numbered 45, contains 16 staves. The notation is arranged in two systems of eight staves each. The first system (staves 1-8) features a variety of musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'V' and 'f'. The second system (staves 9-16) continues the musical composition, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves.

This page of musical notation is a score for Johann Strauss, likely for a waltz or polka. It consists of 15 staves, arranged in a system. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous dynamic markings, including 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is arranged in a system with 15 staves, and the page number '1301' is visible at the bottom.

This page of musical notation, numbered 17 in the top right corner, contains 14 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring numerous notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first three staves are heavily marked with 'ff' (fortissimo) and contain dense clusters of notes. The fourth staff has a large, curved line over it, possibly indicating a fermata or a long note. The fifth staff has a 'ff' marking. The sixth staff has a 'ff' marking. The seventh staff has a 'ff' marking. The eighth staff has a 'ff' marking. The ninth staff has a 'ff' marking. The tenth staff has a 'ff' marking. The eleventh staff has a 'ff' marking. The twelfth staff has a 'ff' marking. The thirteenth staff has a 'ff' marking. The fourteenth staff has a 'ff' marking. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 17 in the top right corner.

[illegible]

[illegible]

2.º Tempo

mus. 1. Tempo

Fl. 1^a Solo

Ob. 1^a Solo

Clarinet

Bassoon

Sax.

Cor. in A

Cor. in B

Cor. in C

Trumpet

Trombe

Timp.

Campanello

1. Tempo

4. Tempo

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

4. Tempo pizz.

This page of musical notation, numbered 22, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include "cres." (crescendo) and "pp." (pianissimo) in several measures. The notation is organized into systems, with some measures featuring multiple staves for a single part, suggesting a multi-instrument or multi-voice setting. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score.

This page of musical notation, numbered 23, contains 18 staves of handwritten music. The notation is organized into two systems of nine staves each. The first system (staves 1-9) features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and rests. The second system (staves 10-18) continues the musical piece, with some staves showing dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *sfz* (sforzando). The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The page is framed by a simple border.

This page contains 16 staves of musical notation. The notation is complex, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having multiple lines of music. The page number '24' is in the top left corner. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'p' (piano). The music is arranged in a system with multiple staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The page number '24' is visible in the top left corner.

Fl. 1. 2. Nota

Ob. 1. 2. Nota

Cor. in Bb

Cl. in Bb

Cl. in A

Fag.

Cor. in Bb

Cor. in A

Cor. in Bb

Tromboni

Trombe

Timpani

Campanelli

Cora multi

Chorus

11

A musical score for the 1st Flute part, page 25. The score is written on 15 staves, organized into three systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff of the first system is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is densely written with musical notation, including many beamed notes and rests. The page number '25' is in the top left, and '1^{re} Flûte' is centered at the top. The number '23071' is at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation, page 28, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The overall layout is typical of a musical score, with staves arranged vertically and measures separated by bar lines. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves. The page is numbered 28 in the top left corner.

1^o 2^o 3^o 4^o 5^o 6^o 7^o 8^o 9^o 10^o 11^o 12^o 13^o 14^o 15^o 16^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 20^o 21^o 22^o 23^o 24^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 29^o 30^o 31^o 32^o 33^o 34^o 35^o 36^o 37^o 38^o 39^o 40^o 41^o 42^o 43^o 44^o 45^o 46^o 47^o 48^o 49^o 50^o 51^o 52^o 53^o 54^o 55^o 56^o 57^o 58^o 59^o 60^o 61^o 62^o 63^o 64^o 65^o 66^o 67^o 68^o 69^o 70^o 71^o 72^o 73^o 74^o 75^o 76^o 77^o 78^o 79^o 80^o 81^o 82^o 83^o 84^o 85^o 86^o 87^o 88^o 89^o 90^o 91^o 92^o 93^o 94^o 95^o 96^o 97^o 98^o 99^o 100^o 101^o 102^o 103^o 104^o 105^o 106^o 107^o 108^o 109^o 110^o 111^o 112^o 113^o 114^o 115^o 116^o 117^o 118^o 119^o 120^o 121^o 122^o 123^o 124^o 125^o 126^o 127^o 128^o 129^o 130^o 131^o 132^o 133^o 134^o 135^o 136^o 137^o 138^o 139^o 140^o 141^o 142^o 143^o 144^o 145^o 146^o 147^o 148^o 149^o 150^o 151^o 152^o 153^o 154^o 155^o 156^o 157^o 158^o 159^o 160^o 161^o 162^o 163^o 164^o 165^o 166^o 167^o 168^o 169^o 170^o 171^o 172^o 173^o 174^o 175^o 176^o 177^o 178^o 179^o 180^o 181^o 182^o 183^o 184^o 185^o 186^o 187^o 188^o 189^o 190^o 191^o 192^o 193^o 194^o 195^o 196^o 197^o 198^o 199^o 200^o 201^o 202^o 203^o 204^o 205^o 206^o 207^o 208^o 209^o 210^o 211^o 212^o 213^o 214^o 215^o 216^o 217^o 218^o 219^o 220^o 221^o 222^o 223^o 224^o 225^o 226^o 227^o 228^o 229^o 230^o 231^o 232^o 233^o 234^o 235^o 236^o 237^o 238^o 239^o 240^o 241^o 242^o 243^o 244^o 245^o 246^o 247^o 248^o 249^o 250^o 251^o 252^o 253^o 254^o 255^o 256^o 257^o 258^o 259^o 260^o 261^o 262^o 263^o 264^o 265^o 266^o 267^o 268^o 269^o 270^o 271^o 272^o 273^o 274^o 275^o 276^o 277^o 278^o 279^o 280^o 281^o 282^o 283^o 284^o 285^o 286^o 287^o 288^o 289^o 290^o 291^o 292^o 293^o 294^o 295^o 296^o 297^o 298^o 299^o 300^o 301^o 302^o 303^o 304^o 305^o 306^o 307^o 308^o 309^o 310^o 311^o 312^o 313^o 314^o 315^o 316^o 317^o 318^o 319^o 320^o 321^o 322^o 323^o 324^o 325^o 326^o 327^o 328^o 329^o 330^o 331^o 332^o 333^o 334^o 335^o 336^o 337^o 338^o 339^o 340^o 341^o 342^o 343^o 344^o 345^o 346^o 347^o 348^o 349^o 350^o 351^o 352^o 353^o 354^o 355^o 356^o 357^o 358^o 359^o 360^o 361^o 362^o 363^o 364^o 365^o 366^o 367^o 368^o 369^o 370^o 371^o 372^o 373^o 374^o 375^o 376^o 377^o 378^o 379^o 380^o 381^o 382^o 383^o 384^o 385^o 386^o 387^o 388^o 389^o 390^o 391^o 392^o 393^o 394^o 395^o 396^o 397^o 398^o 399^o 400^o 401^o 402^o 403^o 404^o 405^o 406^o 407^o 408^o 409^o 410^o 411^o 412^o 413^o 414^o 415^o 416^o 417^o 418^o 419^o 420^o 421^o 422^o 423^o 424^o 425^o 426^o 427^o 428^o 429^o 430^o 431^o 432^o 433^o 434^o 435^o 436^o 437^o 438^o 439^o 440^o 441^o 442^o 443^o 444^o 445^o 446^o 447^o 448^o 449^o 450^o 451^o 452^o 453^o 454^o 455^o 456^o 457^o 458^o 459^o 460^o 461^o 462^o 463^o 464^o 465^o 466^o 467^o 468^o 469^o 470^o 471^o 472^o 473^o 474^o 475^o 476^o 477^o 478^o 479^o 480^o 481^o 482^o 483^o 484^o 485^o 486^o 487^o 488^o 489^o 490^o 491^o 492^o 493^o 494^o 495^o 496^o 497^o 498^o 499^o 500^o 501^o 502^o 503^o 504^o 505^o 506^o 507^o 508^o 509^o 510^o 511^o 512^o 513^o 514^o 515^o 516^o 517^o 518^o 519^o 520^o 521^o 522^o 523^o 524^o 525^o 526^o 527^o 528^o 529^o 530^o 531^o 532^o 533^o 534^o 535^o 536^o 537^o 538^o 539^o 540^o 541^o 542^o 543^o 544^o 545^o 546^o 547^o 548^o 549^o 550^o 551^o 552^o 553^o 554^o 555^o 556^o 557^o 558^o 559^o 560^o 561^o 562^o 563^o 564^o 565^o 566^o 567^o 568^o 569^o 570^o 571^o 572^o 573^o 574^o 575^o 576^o 577^o 578^o 579^o 580^o 581^o 582^o 583^o 584^o 585^o 586^o 587^o 588^o 589^o 590^o 591^o 592^o 593^o 594^o 595^o 596^o 597^o 598^o 599^o 600^o 601^o 602^o 603^o 604^o 605^o 606^o 607^o 608^o 609^o 610^o 611^o 612^o 613^o 614^o 615^o 616^o 617^o 618^o 619^o 620^o 621^o 622^o 623^o 624^o 625^o 626^o 627^o 628^o 629^o 630^o 631^o 632^o 633^o 634^o 635^o 636^o 637^o 638^o 639^o 640^o 641^o 642^o 643^o 644^o 645^o 646^o 647^o 648^o 649^o 650^o 651^o 652^o 653^o 654^o 655^o 656^o 657^o 658^o 659^o 660^o 661^o 662^o 663^o 664^o 665^o 666^o 667^o 668^o 669^o 670^o 671^o 672^o 673^o 674^o 675^o 676^o 677^o 678^o 679^o 680^o 681^o 682^o 683^o 684^o 685^o 686^o 687^o 688^o 689^o 690^o 691^o 692^o 693^o 694^o 695^o 696^o 697^o 698^o 699^o 700^o 701^o 702^o 703^o 704^o 705^o 706^o 707^o 708^o 709^o 710^o 711^o 712^o 713^o 714^o 715^o 716^o 717^o 718^o 719^o 720^o 721^o 722^o 723^o 724^o 725^o 726^o 727^o 728^o 729^o 730^o 731^o 732^o 733^o 734^o 735^o 736^o 737^o 738^o 739^o 740^o 741^o 742^o 743^o 744^o 745^o 746^o 747^o 748^o 749^o 750^o 751^o 752^o 753^o 754^o 755^o 756^o 757^o 758^o 759^o 760^o 761^o 762^o 763^o 764^o 765^o 766^o 767^o 768^o 769^o 770^o 771^o 772^o 773^o 774^o 775^o 776^o 777^o 778^o 779^o 780^o 781^o 782^o 783^o 784^o 785^o 786^o 787^o 788^o 789^o 790^o 791^o 792^o 793^o 794^o 795^o 796^o 797^o 798^o 799^o 800^o 801^o 802^o 803^o 804^o 805^o 806^o 807^o 808^o 809^o 810^o 811^o 812^o 813^o 814^o 815^o 816^o 817^o 818^o 819^o 820^o 821^o 822^o 823^o 824^o 825^o 826^o 827^o 828^o 829^o 830^o 831^o 832^o 833^o 834^o 835^o 836^o 837^o 838^o 839^o 840^o 841^o 842^o 843^o 844^o 845^o 846^o 847^o 848^o 849^o 850^o 851^o 852^o 853^o 854^o 855^o 856^o 857^o 858^o 859^o 860^o 861^o 862^o 863^o 864^o 865^o 866^o 867^o 868^o 869^o 870^o 871^o 872^o 873^o 874^o 875^o 876^o 877^o 878^o 879^o 880^o 881^o 882^o 883^o 884^o 885^o 886^o 887^o 888^o 889^o 890^o 891^o 892^o 893^o 894^o 895^o 896^o 897^o 898^o 899^o 900^o 901^o 902^o 903^o 904^o 905^o 906^o 907^o 908^o 909^o 910^o 911^o 912^o 913^o 914^o 915^o 916^o 917^o 918^o 919^o 920^o 921^o 922^o 923^o 924^o 925^o 926^o 927^o 928^o 929^o 930^o 931^o 932^o 933^o 934^o 935^o 936^o 937^o 938^o 939^o 940^o 941^o 942^o 943^o 944^o 945^o 946^o 947^o 948^o 949^o 950^o 951^o 952^o 953^o 954^o 955^o 956^o 957^o 958^o 959^o 960^o 961^o 962^o 963^o 964^o 965^o 966^o 967^o 968^o 969^o 970^o 971^o 972^o 973^o 974^o 975^o 976^o 977^o 978^o 979^o 980^o 981^o 982^o 983^o 984^o 985^o 986^o 987^o 988^o 989^o 990^o 991^o 992^o 993^o 994^o 995^o 996^o 997^o 998^o 999^o 1000^o

This page of musical notation, numbered 29 in the top right corner, contains 15 staves of music. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, and beams. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, and the notation is written in a style that suggests a historical or classical musical score. The page is numbered 29 in the top right corner.

The musical score is for a piece titled "L'Harmonium des environs" by Georges Bizet. It is a full orchestration, likely for a stage production, featuring a large ensemble of voices and instruments. The score is written in 3/4 time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are also some handwritten annotations and a small table of notes at the bottom right.

The score is divided into several systems. The first system includes staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices, as well as piano and harp. The second system continues the vocal and instrumental parts. The third system includes a section for the Harp, with the instruction "L'Harmonium des environs" and "situa la prosa il Cor". The fourth system includes a section for the Piano, with the instruction "N° 1. 2. 3. 4. voce celeste". The fifth system includes a section for the Piano, with the instruction "N° 1. 2. 3. 4. voce unida".

The score is a complex work, requiring a large ensemble of performers. It is a beautiful example of Bizet's musical talent and his ability to create a rich and evocative musical world.

(N.B. In mancanza d'un Harmonium Alexandre)

(N.B. in mancanza d'un Harmonium Alexandre
si può usare uno Pleyel)

Andantino con moto (♩ = 12)

I' Clarinetto cambiano in 2a

I' Corni cambiano in 2a

II' Trombe cambiano in 2a

II' Tromboni cambiano in 2a

SALMONIUM

Andantino con moto

Il coro cantasi sul testo dietro il sipario calato. Usciranno due sipari perché il effetto delle voci sia di gran lontananza. I cori sono sulla scena e ne allungano il sipario.

Alceste del coro partendo

(Le voci delle donne devono dominare quelle dei uomini)

f Sol - ve

Santa Ma - ri - a

Santa Ma - ri - a

De - qua - to - sti -

f cresc. dim.

No - stra

Don - na

E - gu - a

pizz.

Sol - ve

No - stra

Don - na

De - qua - to - sti -

pizz.

Sol - ve

No - stra

Don - na

De - qua - to - sti -

N. B. - E' rendosi questa Sinfonia in una sala di Concerto bisogna porre i Cori in altra stanza un poco lontano.

Horn.
 Violini
 Viola
 Violoncello
 Contrabbasso

dim.
 vo - ti mostri vo - ti e - an - di
 no - stri vo - ti e - an - di Le af - fer - te che par - già - mo Son po - va - re ghir lan - do e un pi - o cor e un
dim.
 no - stri vo - ti e - an - di Le af - fer - te che par - già - mo Son po - va - re ghir lan - do e un pi - o cor e un
 Viol. C.B.

pp
 Sol - ve!
pp
 no - stri vo - ti e - an - di Le af - fer - te che par - già - mo Son po - va - re ghir lan - do e un pi - o cor e un
pp
 no - stri vo - ti e - an - di Le af - fer - te che par - già - mo Son po - va - re ghir lan - do e un pi - o cor e un

dolce ma sostenuto molto
 cres. a poco a poco
dim.

portamento di voce
 Santa Ma - ri - a Santa Ma - ri - a da - gni no - stri vo - ti no - stri vo - ti e - an - di
 cres.
 pi - o cor No - stri Don - no da - gni no - stri vo - ti no - stri vo - ti e - an - di
 cresc.
 pi - o cor No - stri Don - no da - gni no - stri vo - ti no - stri vo - ti e - an - di

dir. *cres.* a - sa - u - dir *cres.* e - an - dir

dir Santa Ma - ri - a *cres.* a - nel - la mo - strivo ti

dir Santa Ma - ri - a *cres.* a - nel - la

Marcia religiosa (lo stesso tempo che il precedente) (♩ = 69)

Fl. Solo *poco cres.*

Cor. anglos. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Cl. basso *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Violini *pp* *poco cres.* *pp* *poco cres.* *f*

Viola *pp* *poco cres.* *pp* *poco cres.* *f*

Vcllo *pp* *poco cres.* *pp* *poco cres.* *f*

Violoncelli *pp* *poco cres.* *pp* *poco cres.* *f*

Basso *pp* *poco cres.* *pp* *poco cres.* *f*

Maraca religiosa

Fig. All.^o con spirito (♩ = 92)

Temp. II Timpane in *ff* cambia in *sfz* Timpane in *sfz* non cambia

Born.

Violini

Viole

Santa Ma-ri-a De-gue-i no-stri vo-lun-tu dir.....

Don-na De-gue-i no-stri vo-lun-tu dir.....

Don-na De-gue-i no-stri vo-lun-tu dir.....

Viol. C.B.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

All.^o con spirito

Fig. 3

Cer. in *LA*

Temp.

Soli cantabile

in crescendo

piu.

piu.

piu.

piu.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

[illegible]

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written in a historical style, possibly 19th-century. It features multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The score is written in a historical style, possibly 19th-century. The page is numbered '4' in the top right corner. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having multiple parts. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The overall appearance is that of a printed musical manuscript.

Fl.
Cl.
Fag.
Pia.
Viol. al C.

dim.
f

Fl.
Cl.
Fag.
Pia.
Viol. al C.

mp
f

N. B. In questo punto si alza il sipario supplementario ed estremo nell' interno della capanna quanti sopra
ni ne contengono. Ciò perché l' effetto delle voci sia più forte.

con sopr. estremo doloroso

This page of a musical score includes the following parts and markings:

- Fl.** (Flute) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Ob.** (Oboe) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cor. inglese** (English Horn) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cl.** (Clarinet) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cl. basso** (Bass Clarinet) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Fag.** (Bassoon) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cor. in LA** (Corn in A) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cor. in LA** (Corn in A) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Cor. in LA** (Corn in A) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Tromboni** (Trombones) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Trombe** (Trumpets) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Timp.** (Timpani) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Viol. e Viola** (Violins and Violas) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Violoncelli** (Violoncellos) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.
- Bassi** (Basses) with dynamic markings *ff* and *f*.

Una, all. moderato.

Una, all. moderato.

Timp. *ff*

G.C. Play

First, agli staccati

Second, all'8. nota

Tempo

G.C.

Allegro

Un poco più lento (Movimento della marcia religiosa)

n. 1. molto sostenuto

Timp.

G. C.

I Viol. ed i C. B. con molta forza

Un poco più lento

12 12 12 12

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

f. f. f. f.

Wash. will transfer

Under all the lights

Primo Tempo

Time

G. Co. Pledge

Prime Tempore

Un poco più lento

Mod. sostinendo avvolto il suono

Un poco più lento

Un poco più lento

79412

Primo Trompe

Primo Trompe

molto sostenuto

molto sostenuto

molto

G.C. e Flauti

dim.

Primo Trompe

P. 1101

This page of a musical score, numbered 48, contains the following parts and markings:

- Ottav.** (Oboe) - Staff 1
- F1.** (Flute 1) - Staff 2
- Ob. contabile** (Oboe Continuo) - Staff 3
- Cor. inglese** (English Horn) - Staff 4
- Cl. a 2.** (Clarinet in A) - Staff 5
- Cl. basso** (Bass Clarinet) - Staff 6
- Cl. F. sol.** (Clarinet in F) - Staff 7
- Cl. B. sol.** (Bass Clarinet) - Staff 8
- Timpani** - Staff 9
- C. u. e. Piano** (Cello, Viola, and Piano) - Staves 10-12

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings including *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). There are also numerical markings like 3, 5, and 6, possibly indicating fingerings or measures. The bottom of the page features the number 1203.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, featuring multiple staves with various instruments and vocal parts. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, triplets, and dynamic markings.

The staves are arranged in a system, with the following parts identified from top to bottom:

- Violin I & II**: The top staff, showing complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes.
- Viola**: The second staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Flute**: The third staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Clarinet**: The fourth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Bassoon**: The fifth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Trumpet**: The sixth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Trombone**: The seventh staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Euphonium**: The eighth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Tuba**: The ninth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Drum**: The tenth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Violoncello**: The eleventh staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Double Bass**: The twelfth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Vocal**: The thirteenth staff, with a few notes and rests.
- Conductor**: The fourteenth staff, with a few notes and rests.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some markings that appear to be "3" or "5" above certain notes, possibly indicating triplets or quintuplets.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. It features 14 staves. The notation is complex, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, indicating a fast tempo. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The first system contains staves 1 through 10, and the second system contains staves 11 through 14. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo). The text "Timp." is written below the 10th staff, and "G. C. o Flauti" is written below the 11th staff. The notation is dense and detailed, with many notes and rests.

pp

ff

Timp.

G. C. o Flauti

1. Clarinetti cambiano in *E♭*
 II Corno cambia in *M*
 Timpani
 G. C. Piatti
 Tamburo militare
 divisi in 3 parti
 divisi in 3 parti

2nd Solo

ff

ff

Il Tempo in 2/4
accordi in 2/4

Tutti.

pizz.

This page of musical notation is divided into four systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The instruments and parts are indicated by the following labels:

- System 1:** Includes staves for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium, and Percussion).
- System 2:** Includes staves for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium, and Percussion).
- System 3:** Includes staves for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium, and Percussion).
- System 4:** Includes staves for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium, and Percussion).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *poco cres.*, *poco cresc.*, and *poco cres.*. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests on staves.

The musical score is written for a solo instrument (likely a violin or flute) and a string ensemble. The score is divided into three main sections by vertical bar lines. The first section is marked "1. Solo" and the second section is marked "Stringendo". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "molto cres.", "cres.", "poco cres.", "divisi.", and "molto cres.". The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The first section contains 12 measures, the second section contains 12 measures, and the third section contains 12 measures. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The first staff is the solo instrument, and the other staves are the string ensemble. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The first staff is the solo instrument, and the other staves are the string ensemble. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The first staff is the solo instrument, and the other staves are the string ensemble.

molto cres.
molto cres.
molto cres.
molto cres.
cres.
cres.
molto cres.
molto cres.
poco cres.
cres.
fu cres.

cres. ancor di più
cres. ancor di più
cres. ancor di più
cres. ancor di più
cres. ancor di più

divisi.
molto cres. divisi.
molto cres.
molto cres.
molto cres.

molto cres.

cres. ancor di più

Stringendo

[illegible]

This page of musical notation is for a band, featuring multiple staves with various instruments. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, often marked with triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes). The instruments are identified by labels: 'Timp.' (Timpani) on the 10th staff, 'E. C. Horn' (Euphonium or Cornet) on the 11th staff, and 'Cass. or G. B.' (Cassidy or G. B.) on the 14th staff. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast and intricate piece. The page is numbered 58 in the top left corner.

Fl. a. 2. uois.

cantabile molto sostenuto

Cor. inglese

Nido
cantabile molto sostenuto

Arpa in armonia

Violini pian.

Viola pian.

Vcllo pian.

Basso pian.

Fl.

Cor. inglese cres.

Cl. basso cres.

solo cres.

III

C. B.

pian.

Musical score page 58, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. The score includes various instruments and vocal parts, with dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The notation includes treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. Some staves are labeled with "C. G. C. Pelli" and "Temp.". The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with various musical symbols and markings throughout.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include "cantabile" (cantabile), "dolce" (dolce), "marcato" (marcato), and "pizz." (pizzicato). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, stems, and beams clearly visible. The page is numbered "10" in the bottom right corner.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page is filled with multiple staves of music, each containing complex notation. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'fz' (forzando). There are also markings for 'Pimp.' and 'C. G. P.' (Cello/Guitar). The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th or 20th-century composition. The page is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.

mus. abet.

5. Solo en tábile

Temp.

G. Coz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Fl. *3*

Ob.

Cl.

Cor. in B♭

Arpa

Violini

Viola

III

C. B.

1. Solo

cantabile e molto sostenuto

arco

cantabile e molto sostenuto

Cor. in B♭

Cor. in B♭

Solo

arco *cresc. f*

arco *p*

arco *6 5 6*

f. pian.

p

un poco rali.

This page contains musical notation for a piano and harp. The notation is arranged in three systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes a piano part (left) and a harp part (right). The second system continues the piano part, and the third system includes a harp part. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "piu cres." and "molto cres." The page is numbered "3203" at the bottom.

Prime Time

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Results

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De_gue : n.,_stri ro_ali : no_viri

70, li 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 8

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Alligato molto animato (♩ = 104)

1. Solo

The musical score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The tempo is marked 'Alligato molto animato' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 12/8. The page number '3302' is visible at the bottom right.

This page of musical notation, numbered 67, contains a complex arrangement of music across 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The music is organized into three systems of six staves each. The first system includes a treble clef staff at the top, followed by five staves with various musical notations. The second system includes a treble clef staff at the top, followed by five staves with various musical notations. The third system includes a treble clef staff at the top, followed by five staves with various musical notations. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 67 in the top right corner.

1. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

2. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

3. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

4. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

5. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

6. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

7. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

8. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

9. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

10. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

11. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

12. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

13. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

14. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

15. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

16. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

17. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

18. Treble clef staff with notes and rests.

Stringendo

This page of musical notation is for a string orchestra, marked "Stringendo". It contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins I:** The top staff, featuring a melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Violins II:** The second staff, playing a similar melodic line to the first.
- Violas:** The third staff, providing harmonic support with a more sustained melody.
- Celli:** The fourth staff, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Double Basses:** The fifth staff, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Flute:** The sixth staff, with a melodic line.
- Oboe:** The seventh staff, with a melodic line.
- Clarinet:** The eighth staff, with a melodic line.
- Bassoon:** The ninth staff, with a melodic line.
- Trumpet:** The tenth staff, with a melodic line.
- Trombone:** The eleventh staff, with a melodic line.
- Drum:** The twelfth staff, with a rhythmic pattern.
- String Bass:** The thirteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The fourteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The fifteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The sixteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The seventeenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The eighteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The nineteenth staff, with a melodic line.
- String Bass:** The twentieth staff, with a melodic line.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

stringendo ancora di più

un poco rall. ancora rall.

1. Solo

a. 2. solo.

a. 2. solo.

un poco rall. ancora rall.

un poco rall. ancora rall.

ant.

stringendo ancora di più

un poco rall. ancora rall.

Un poco stringendo

The musical score is written for a large orchestra. The top staves are for the woodwinds (flutes, oboes, and bassoons), followed by the strings. The percussion section is at the bottom, including timpani and cymbals. The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked "Un poco stringendo" at the top and "Molto" at the bottom. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Key markings and instructions include:

- Un poco stringendo** (top left)
- pp** (pianissimo) and **ff** (fortissimo) dynamic markings throughout the score.
- Molto** (bottom left)
- Un poco stringendo** (bottom left)

A handwritten musical score on 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has some handwritten text above it, possibly a title or key signature. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly for a large ensemble or orchestra. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.



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•	EGMONT in Fa min.
•	FIDELIO 1 ^a Overtura in Mi
•	LEONORA 2 ^a Id. in Do
BERGOLD	LE FRÈ AUX CLERCS
•	LAMPA
MEYERBEER	UN SOGNO D'UNA NOTTE D'ESTATE con illustraz.
•	LA GROTTA DI FINGAL
•	ATALIA
•	LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL con illustrazione
•	STRUENSEE con illustrazione
•	LA STELLA DEL NORD
•	SINFONIA IN FORMA DI MARCIA
•	MARCIA-SCHILLER
•	1 ^a Marcia AUX FLAMBEAUX in Si b
•	2 ^a Id. in Mi b
•	3 ^a Id. in Do min.
•	4 ^a Id. in Do
MOZART	IL FLAUTO MAGICO
ROSSINI	GUGLIELMO TELL
•	SEMIRAMIDE
•	GAZZA LADRA
WEBER	FREYSCHUTZ
•	OSBERON

